PINOS TO BE TREATED AS PEACE DISTURBERS, SAYS SEC. HAY.

SHARE in the general feeling of gratification that the Treaty of Peace has been ratified.

"As to the present relations between the American army and the Filipinos, you may say this: Before the battle the Filipinos were to be regarded as citizens of Spain, and they will be citizens of Spain until the final ratification of the

"The Filipinos are now to be considered as disturbers of the peace, and the United States Government will proceed to act against them as such until the treaty has been ratified." (Secretary of State Hay, in an interview with a Journal representative, Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.)

The Administration 1 Has Definitely Decided on a Policy of Stern Retribution.

There Is No Possible Escape for the Insurgents in Their Attitude of Offenders.

They Are Marauders Now, and When the Treaty Is Ratified They Will Be Rebels,

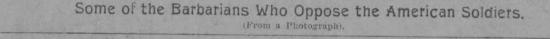


WOULD DECAMP.

Secretary Lopez Gives Up His Chief's Rooms and Prepares to Leave.

He Says Americans Are "Getting Corrupted," and Denies Advising Aguinaldo.

Heard from the Insurgent General That He Would Wait for Our Senate's Action.



General Otis, According to Aguinaldo's Envoy, Goaded the Filipinos by Outrageous Acts to Strike for Their Homes-Insists That He Only Visited Canada to Cable Home, and That He Will Return to New York.

AGONCILLO SAYS WE'RE TO BLAME.

the two, unless it was absolutely necessary. I therefore have not the slightest idea of what was the cause of the outbreak, and I must wait till I hear what has really happened.

One thing I know, however, and that is that when the people of the Philippines allied th the Americans, they had no other idea than to get their freedom and independence, and we trusted in the American Government to give us freedom and independence. We believed that we would be free and independent when Admiral Dewey and the American consular agent offered to help us against Spain. And for that purpose we believed in an American and Philippine alliance. We trusted the Americans, because we believed in the Constitution of the United States, which always professed to give freedom to oppressed people. Filipinos Want to Show Their Gratitude.

The Philippine people do not forget that the Americans have helped them to gain freedom from Spanish rule and, therefore, they are willing to show their gratitude practically and to pay to Spain the twenty millions of dollars and to make concessions favoring the interests of the Americans. For all these reasons given, the Filipinos are opposed to being made a colony, for they know that the colonial system is a corruption of the good form of government and that with colonial government a country can never nevelop or in

"It is an error to believe that the Philippine people are too uncivilized for self-government. Any one who says so does not know what he is talking about. The proof that they are capable of self-government is that even in time of rebellion they had a government with ministers and a House of Representatives, and that this government is conducting business in just the same way as the government of any civilized country, which is a good deal to say, considering the peculiar situation which is existing. It has formed in a very short time an army of 35,000 regular soldlers, well equipped and drilled. It has established an administration of justice in addition to the military administration, a postal and telegraph system, and on the 1st of January opened the first Philippine bank with \$10,000,000 capital.

A Plea for Actual Progress. "It has also established military schools and universities, where degrees of law, medicine, jurisprudence and pharmacy, theology and philosophy can be obtained, and reopened the primary schools under Philippine superintendence, and from the primary school to the university the teachers are all Filipinos, both male and female. We also have ten Philippine newspapers, all made and published by Philippine people, and on the Independence there are even two lady writers.

"It would take too long to show in detail how civilized we are. But why should we not be, when under our 377 years of Spanish rule all the real work was done under nominal supervision of the Spanish officials, and this is proven because we do very well without them since they were driven away. The points against the Spaniards were or account of the great demoralization of the public administration and the influence of the religious orders under Spanish rule against the Philippine, and the fact that not only did the Philippines



Brigadier-General Charles King.

rs. He accomplished this task, and with a four captives lashed to their saddles e four captives lashed to their saddles e cavalcade started back toward the st. There was no expectation of meeting dians, but when the little body of troop, a and their prisoners entered the roantic Laramie Valley they were suddenly afronted by the spectacle of a large body Sloux attacking a ranch. This is how aptdin Charles King rells of what followed:

titled "A Wounded Name." Lieutenant Agonelilo's secretary, and Juan Luna and ing, with a syrgeant, two corporals and it troopers, had been detailed to sure and and capture a gang of Wyoming out.

He accomplished this rade and with the company were it not for the section. Agonelllo to-day were it not for the seri-



Quartered in Montreal in the rooms occupied last Summer by Carranza, the Spanish spy, he declares that the news from Manila "surprised" him, and blames General Otis for what has happened. national law, sounds the keynote of the evidenced by Dewey's request to double situation in the authoritative statement his order for ammunition, by the departure which is produced elsewhere. He defines of the Solace, londed with ammunition, this the status of the Filipinos and ends there, afternoon, and by the Navy Department's

Felipe Agoncillo, Fugitive Filipino Envoy.

The Filipinos, the Administration has de big orders for ammunition given manu-